The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,612—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 6 and Rs. 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sale Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Apprentice Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our usual ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

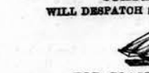
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, on SATURDAY, 13th Sept., 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at at Foreign Ports only on any order.

Connexion to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore early in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on FRIDAY 12th September, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th September, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, QUADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CANARA, 1,963 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 300
Second Class passage ..... „ 135

The Canara is due in London about 25th October. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer as through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th September 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE CANDIA BOMBAY on the 27th, and on the 1st of each Month,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Sues Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines.
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	530	360	145	

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

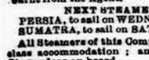
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start punctually at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummam Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

STEAM BOMBAY TO MAURITIUS.



BENGAL, S. S., Captain Rowley, will LEAVE for MAURITIUS on MONDAY, 15th September. Accommodation for a limited number of first-class and for a large number of 'tween deck passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd September 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. WISTOW HALL,
2,674 TONS, 400 H. P.,
CAPTAIN T. COLLIN.

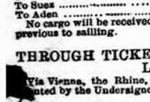
THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 29th September. Her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck. For Passage, &c., apply to the undersigned.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30t August 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE COMPANY'S S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain, G. Marussig, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 13th September, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 4 0	Rs 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 195	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 327	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 120	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12 3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. } First Class, Cologne to London }	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st, 1879.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	12th Sept.
(a) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th do.
(a) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Oct.
T. AVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	13th do.
(a) LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*a*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 5 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th Sept.
KASHGAR	2621	460	E. J. Baker	30th do.

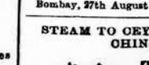
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ANSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2:63	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF NUGGUR COTTON at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Bori e Bunder.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place :—

2,000 lbs. good loose Nuggur cotton,

on account of whom it may concern.

AUCTION SALE of garments, ankle boots, thread, helmet, spikes and plates, buttons, cloth and gold lace remnants, &c. &c., at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing Department, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p m., sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, the following goods, viz., about 210 garments of sorts, 29 pairs ankle boots, 179 lbs thread black machine, helmet spikes, and plates, buttons, cloth and gold lace, remnants, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of goods, which must be removed within 3 days from the day of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.

1 12 Bore double barrelled central fire rifle with implements by "J. Lang."

1 Single barrelled B. L. rifle with implements by "Tolley."

1 Double do. do. do. by "Reilly."

AT 1 P.M.

The property of a gentlemen proceeding to Europe :—

1 pair of handsome fast trotting chesnut Arab horses, go in single and double harness, they will be sold either as a pair or singly.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood carved French polished household furniture, four-light hanging chandelier, large gilt pier glasses on tables with marble tops, a sweet-toned mahogany patent grand-square piano by Collard and Collard, a first class full size slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, &c., large China vases, table ornaments, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. Maitland, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the day of sale.

The plants will be sold at 8 a. m. on the same day.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of the undermentioned parties—

On account and risk of Esmauljee Escofbhoy—		
E E | 94-51-35 Bombay	1 case tin trumpets 30 „ slate pencils 1 cask brass wire 2 „ toy pistols 1 „ tooth combs	ex s. s. Osyth.
On account and risk of Goolam Hussein Khulfan—		
G K | S & C	1 case umbrellas, ex City of Baltimore.	
On account and risk of M. F. Mehta.—		
M F M | Bombay	1 case purses, ex Lombardy.	
On account and risk of Hajee Dada Abba.—		
H D A | Bombay	2 case cutlery, ex Banarty.	
On account and risk of Hassum Dada—		
H D | S & C | Bombay	1-2—2 cases clocks, ex Benledi.	
On account and risk of Abdool Ally Dawood Khan—		
A D | S & C | Bombay	1-2—1 case cotton caps, ex Galatea.	

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th September 1879.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.

A beautiful pearl necklace, having 147 large pearls in 3 strings and 2 pendants, one set with brilliants and the other with brilliants and rubies.

1 pure brilliant about 5 ruttles.

Now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

On SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Vussonjee Dossa, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Tara Pootoo Naikin, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 5th, day of June 1873.

All that piece of ground or car, together with the newly built dwelling house and buildings standing thereon, situated on the north side of the Girgaum Back Road in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and is now in the occupation of the said Tara Pootoo Naikin and her family registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 39, and assessed under No. 67, containing by admeasurement 1226 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Babajee Heerjee, on the west by the property of Dr. Manockjee Adurjee, on the north by the Girgaum Back Road and on the south by the property of Junardhan Hurji.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on TUESDAY next, the 16th inst., at 2 p.m., the following gold and silver ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Lulloo Shamjee, gold ornaments called hira-kunthi, chital, warra, gope, kandora, poche set with turquoise and other stones, vakchand, pinchwayee, kalum, falka sokleo, chundon har, mungootas rings and buttons, ramnamis, dhool kurras, kunkany, vidis with pearls, dhiska, tholia foole, lavngia, ivory, bangles and kunkany's covered with gold, &c. Silver vessels and ornaments called thalee, goblets, kulusiee, punch patree, jaree, kunkoowatee, spoons, vatkas, kudla, atasia, lungers, kundoro, jangree, valla, &c.

Now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th day of Sept., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 74, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, plate, china, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class semi-grand piano by Broadwood, a 14 stop harmonium by Alexander, a strong built Broughan, a grey Arab horse, &c., the property of C. J. Mayhew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

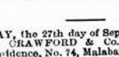
ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 improved Snider rifle, carries regulation ammunition, and is almost new.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th September 1879.

THE RAT PLAGUE.



UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,

FOR

DESTROYING RATS,

RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CALICO BALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, G. C. S. I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

A FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the Town Hall on FRIDAY, 3rd October. Ladies and Gentlemen are expected to appear in Fancy Dress. Military and Naval Uniforms will, however, be allowed.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Volunteer Single Ticket	Rs. 8
Volunteer and Two Ladies	„ 10
Non-Volunteer Single Ticket	„ 12
Non-Volunteer and two Ladies	„ 16
Extra Ladies' Ticket	„ 6

F. STOKES, Captain and Adjutant.
W. M. TENNENT, Captain, B. V. R.,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
D. S. KEMP, Captain, B. V. R.,
Honorary Treasurer.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE S. S. RYDAL HALL, Captain O. Lloyd, will sail TODAY for Liverpool.

Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 11 a. m.

The Company's Steam Launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder from 10 a. m. for the convenience of passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th September 1879.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS of the Municipal Corporation, as already advertised, will be held here at 5 o'clock p. m. THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY).

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 10th September 1879.

HORSES FOR SALE.

FRESH BATCHES of ARABS of this Season's arrivals, some amongst them Chargers, Hunters, Racers, pairs of Horses, &c., &c., &c.

Also large numbers of Persians of this Season's arrivals.

JAMASJEE COWASJEE.

Bhendy Bazar Stable, Parel Road, No. 116.

Bombay, 9th September 1879.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY up to 2 p. m. on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, for the undermentioned contracts for the year 1880 :—

1. Supply of Petty Stores.
2. Ditto of Coal, Coke, &c.
3. Ditto of Road Metal.
4. Ditto of Sandstone and Sessand.
5. Ditto of Carts and Bullocks.
6. Annual Repairs to Municipal Buildings.
7. Road Watering.

Printed Forms of Tenders, conditions of contracts, &c. can be had on payment of One Rupee for each Form of Tender at the office of the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. B. BRAHAM, C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in charge,
Bombay Executive Engineer's Office, Municipality, 8th September 1879.

BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for certain works and supplies in connection with the Sewerage Works, viz. :—

1st. For labour and supply of certain materials in connection with the Outfall Sewer.
2nd. For labour and supply of certain materials in connection with the completion of the Main Sewer.
3rd. For labour and supply of certain materials in connection with the system of Pipe Sewers.
4th. For supply of Cast Iron Work in Manholes, &c.
5th. For supply of Timber as required.
6th. For supply of Lime as required.
7th. For supply of Sand and Shingle as required.
8th. For supply of Broken Stone and Rubble as required.

Forms of Tender and full particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned on payment of the usual fee.

Each Tender is to be dorsed "Tender—Sewerage Works," addressed to JOHN HAY GRANT, Esquire, C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, and delivered at his office before 5 p. m. on the 19th instant.

No Tender will be entertained which is not made on the Form provided.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality, on Special Duty.

Bombay Municipal Offices, 9th September 1879.

LONDON NOTICE.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, LD.
26, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

SECOND ISSUE of the PRICE LIST is now ready.

Apply to the following Company's Agents, viz. :—

Bombay—Messrs PURVIS SON, Elphinstone Circle.
Calcutta—Messrs SYKES & Co., 1, Grant's Lane.
Madras—Messrs SHAW and WINCH.
Kurrachee—Mr George C S Brayson.
Colombo & Galle—Messrs DELMEGE, REID & Co.
Malta—Mr E N Archer, 3-3, Strada Reale.
Southampton—Mr E A Henniker, 6, Lower Queen's Terrace.
Portsmouth—Messrs Curtis & Sons, Old Broad Street.

Bankers :

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China : Madras, Bombay, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Matale, Rangoon. Delhi and London Bank, Limited : London, Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow, Mussoorie.
Agra Bank, Kurrachee.
Alliance Bank : Simla, Lahore, Rawul Pindee, Murree.
Uncovenanted Service Bank : Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Nainee Tal.
Bank of Bombay : Indore, Oomrawuttee.

Board of Management.

W. DREW, Esq., Managing Director.
LAMBART COWAN, Esq., Secretary.
MAJOR-GENERAL SAXTON.
MAJOR FRANCOIS MACKENZIE.
MAJOR-GENERAL T. WOOLHAMS HOLLAND.
DR. MATHEW KANE, F.R.G.S.
DR. ALONZO STOCKER.
MAJOR-GENERAL T. W. MERCER.

ORIGINAL LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Abdulrahman, Syed Ali, Syud Waris	Lane, Major C T
Ann, Frank William	Lavender, Fredk
Ann, Rev. Robert	Lawrie, Alex
Austruther, Keith	Lawrie, William Frederick
Atkins, Emily	Leslie, Henry
Banerjee, Kristo Chundra	Le Mesurier, Cecil, J F
Barnett, John, Jun	Lewis, Jo n Pennington
Barrow, Oscar	Luscombe, Alfred
Barry, John Warren	Lyale, Thos J
Barry, Mrs Letitia Ann	Mackenzie, Major F
Barry, Miss Dorothy	Mackenzie, Lieut G T
Baugh, Colonel T W	Maclean, James
Barns, John W	MacGregor, Atholl
Barwise, Walter Jackson	Madden, Major T H
Bayne, James Durie	Martin, C A
Beames, John	Martin, Chas W W, M S C
Benard, Mrs A	Martin, James Wentworth
Biddulph, Capt Middleton	Mayne, Capt R C
Birch, Edmund John	Mershman, Mrs Alice
Bish p, John Baillie	McHarg, Lieut W H
Bray, James	McGuire, John H K.
Brockman, Capt R	Mercer, Major-General T W.
Brown, James Algernon	Mercer, Capt Chas Archibald
Buckley, Robert B, CE	Mews, 32th Regt M N I.
Burgess, Major, H M	Miller, Mrs Mary.
Burrows, John Mackson	Mittra, Krishna Nath
Byas, Dr Ed Hegley	Monies, Alfred
Carnarton, C	Moran, John K
Campbell, Robert	Mounge, Thain
Carter, Henry J	Mozumdar, Sadhoo Lall
Caulfield, Aylmer Martin, LLD	Mote, Robert.
Charlesworth, Dr Henry	Nandi, Sambhu Chandra
Christie, Thomas North	Newnham, Capt Ed
Claridge, Colonel H	Newth, William Thomas
Clucas, Rev G P	Newton, Miss Ann
Cole, Chas James	Nibbett, William Charles
Cole, William H	O'Donoghue, F
Coles, Major General	O'Donnell, George
Coleman, Edward.	Ogilvie, Colonel James
Cooke, James Hunt	Osborne, Col Wil oughby, C B
Cooper, A	Ottley, Ed John
Cowan, Lambart	Owen, William Charles
Crawford, Tyson	Palmer, William
Cunningham, Robert Macfie	Parreidt, Lieutenant W F T
Daplyn, Miss Sarah	Pitman, Charles Edward
Davidson, Roberti.	Price, George R
De Facien, Emmanuel Ed	Price, Hugh Bulkeley
Dent, Mrs Mary Ann	Prigent, Rev Francis Marie
Dodgson, Lieut-Colonel George C	Prout, John
Douglas, J C	Pryce, Douglas D
Drake, J H	Quinnell, Doctor R
Drew, Mrs Pattie	Rambart, Rev T A
Drew, William	Rainbow, Charl s Conyers
Drysdale, Romeo Jarvis	Rayner, Lieut M E
Dunbar, H F	Richards, Price Lloyd
Duncan, Alfred Henry	Richardson, Mrs Emily
Duncan, Hugh	Richter, E
Dyvig, James	Ryves, Lieut Thos Richard
Edaljee Jamsetjee Khory	Saxton, Rev Charles
Ewart, J H	Saxton, Maj-Gen Geo Harry
Fearon, Francis	Saxton, G S
Felwell, Joseph W, CE,	Saxton, Miss Fanny Forster
Figg, Harry	Saxton, Miss Lucy Mary
Figg, Henry	Saxton, William Waring
Figg, Miss Frances	Saxton, H W
Figg, Miss Leila	Sandya, Rev Joseph Samuel
Figg, Miss Margaret	Shivanath, Sitaha Konwr
Fisher, Frederick	Skues, William M.
Fraser, Lionel Victor	Smith, Hamilton Lee
Fuller, Lieut C F F	Smith, Sidney
Gage W C	Somes, Mrs Francis
Gartlewaite, Liston	Somes, Mrs Maria
Gardner D M	Stainforth, Biscoe
Geddes, Mrs Agnes	Stephen, Miss
George, Mrs Ada Mary	Stevenson, John
Gibbon, William Forbes	Strange, Mrs Julia
Gordon, C V C, Lieut-Col	Stocker, Dr Alonzo Henry
Gordon, Lewis	Stocker, Thomas
Gregson, Charles B	Stone, J
Groves, F W	Straker, C D
Gupa Matilak	Taylor, Lieut Col, John Charles
Griffith, C T	Taylor, Miss Annie Hay.
Hadley, F T	Tennant, R H
Harris, Mrs M A	Thornhill, Dr W H
Hayne, Nevill	Thomas, G F
Heatherye, Major G F	Tolley, Captain A C
Hedgeman, Sir Percy	Travers, Gen Earnest Bellord
Herschell, Mrs Gulielma M	Trow r, Mark Richard
Hewett, Claude	Underwood, Mrs Henrietta
Hewetson, Alexander, B P S	Vandrzee, Major Francis
Huches, A W	De Vismes, Captain C A
Hodgson, Gen C M	Van Ingen, W Wilfrid
Hodkinson, William	Vigors, Chas T
Hogan, G H	Wait, W E
Holland, Major-General T W	Walters, W H
Hormanjee Nussenanjee, Vakil	Watts, George
Howard, John	Webster, J W
Huckin, Rev H B, DD	White-law, R H
Ingleton, J R	Wickha n, A J
Irvine, Duncan	Williams, Enrelback & Co
Jackson, George	Will amson, Lieut Richard
Jai Dutt, Joshee	Wilkinson, Dr Herbert H
Jervis, Thomas Septimus	Wilson, Alex Henry
Kane, Dr Matthew, FRGS	Winter, C D C
Kane, Lieutenant	Wood, Major Alexander
Kemp, George Lucas	Wyllie, W B
Kaye, John A	Womakaut, Mooherjee
King, Daniel W P	Wright, James
King, F St Aubyn	Young, J J
	Young, Sir W M N, Bart

Life Ticket-holders are not included in the above List,

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

CRUET FRAMES,
Full sized,
5, 6, or 7 Bottles.
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100.

BREAKFAST CRUETS,
In a variety of pretty shapes and Fancy designs.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50.

MUFFINEERS,
All Electro-plate in a number of different designs,
Sets of 3 in cases.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.
Singly from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Glass Mounted in Electro,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying one, two or three bottles,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.

ICE PITCHERS,
In a variety of Elegant designs with moveable stone China Lining.
Invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c.
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65.

CLARET JUGS,
All Electro-plate, or Glass-mounted with Electro-plate.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112.

SPIRIT & LIQUEUR FRAMES,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70.

FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175.

BISCUIT BOXES,
All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.

JAM AND MARMALADE JARS,
All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate.
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

EGG FRAMES,
With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60.

TABLE CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades complete, per pair,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plain handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns each pair, forming at pleasure or six dishes.
From Rs. 260 to Rs. 250 per pair
or in set of 4,
From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425.

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES,
with Drainers.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112 each.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES,
With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetable.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70.

ICE PAILS,
All Electro-plate,
From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56.

Glass neatly Mounted, in Electro Plate.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS,
Very handsome, in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.

SODAWATER & PEG STANDS,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelors' Miniature Sets,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225.
Family Services,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 50.

Glass Mounted in Electro-Plate,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

SARDINE BOXES,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

TOAST RACKS,
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

EGG BOILERS,
Various designs.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

NAPKIN RINGS,
Sets of 6 in Morocco Cases.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

AG DANS.
CALL BELLS.
ETNAS.
BUTTER KNIVES.
CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE HOLDERS.
CAKE BASKETS.
CIGAR LAMPS.
CRUMB SCOOPS.
FISH CARVERS AND KNIVES.
MENU HOLDERS.
OYSTER SCOLLOPS.
PICKLE FORKS.
PIE DISH COVERS.
SAUCE FRAMES.
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SALAD BOWLS.
TEA INFUSERS.
TODDY MAKERS.
KNIFE RESTS.
SAUCE BOTTLE FRAMES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 9TH SEPT. 1879

JUDGING from the telegrams received to-day, the Kabul news has had very little effect on commercial matters at home. Consols yesterday were quoted ¼ lower at 97⅞, and Four per cent. Enfaced Rupee Paper declined ¼, at 77½, but Fours-and-a-half were unchanged at 83½, and French Rentes were ¼ higher at 117¾.

In the London General Produce markets, there is no movement of importance to notice. Coffee is quiet at previous prices and Cocoanut Oil is unchanged. Linseed is reported quiet, as also Rapeseed, but the latter is partially 6d. per quater lower for Calcutta qualities.

Metals appear to have taken a decided upward turn, Copper Braziers being quoted £2, Tile Copper £2-10, and Silesian spelter 5s. per ton, and Yellow metal ½d. per lb. higher.

The Manchester Piece Goods market is still firm; and Cotton in Liverpool shows a similar tone, the sales yesterday being estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. Spot prices remain unchanged with the exception of Mid. Orleans which is quoted 1-16d. per lb. higher at 7d. From New York prices again come higher, yesterday's quotation for ready Mid. Uplands being advanced from 12¼ to 12⅜ and December shipment from 10·48 to 10·51 cent. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Two days' Receipts....	6,000	13,000	3,100
Threedays' do. ...	8,000	17,100	4,700
Since 1st Sept.	23,000	42,600	10,400

Bar Silver in London is quoted by Reuter at 51 7-16d. per oz., an advance of 1-16d., but private messages appear to indicate that although the market is firmer there is no actual change in price.

The London money market is evidently unaltered, the rate of discount on 3 months' bills in the open market being still quoted at 1½ per cent.

EXCHANGE to-day opened with a somewhat firmer feeling and an advance of 1-32d. in rates, but after receipt of the Calcutta telegrams an easier tendency was apparent although not to an extent to alter quotations. Some of the Banks are still sellers for future delivery, but others are buyers at equivalent rates without, however, leading to any extent of business either way. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	ls. 7 27-32d.	per Rs.
Do. 3 months' sight..	ls. 7 31-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...ls. 8 1-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...ls. 8 3-32d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	...2-12½.	,,

On Calcutta rates remain unaltered at ¼ to 3-16 per cent. premium on demand, and 9-16 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues quiet, but, if anything, is a shade steadier to-day. We still quote :—Fours, Rs. 93¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100¾.

The SHARE MARKET, although not active, is steady. Bank of Bombay are unchanged, and in Land and Press Companies there is no movement to notice. Spinning and Weaving shares are firm and higher, an advance of Rs. 10 being quoted in Dhurrumsey, Rs. 5 in Great Eastern, Rs. 15 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 20 in Hindustan, and Rs. 7½ per share in Oriental.

COTTON is firmer again owing to the Liverpool advices. A fair demand prevails for export, and business has been done in Omras at Rs. 218 to Rs. 222½ for strict good fair to fully good fair. The local mills continue steady buyers, but the stock of useable cotton is running into very small compass, the total in Bombay being only estimated at about 20,000 bales, while up-country supplies are below the average. Current quotations are :—

Good Omra	..... Rs. 225	per candy f. p.
F. G. F. do	..... ,, 220	,,
G. F. do	..... ,, 216	,,
Good Dholleras (nominal)	..... ,, 225	,,
F. G. F. do	..... ,, 218	,,
G. F. do	..... ,, 213	,,

SEEDS are unchanged. Linseed firm at Rs. 7-1 to Rs. 7-3. Rapeseed quiet at Rs. 6-13 per cwt. for Gujarat.

FREIGHTS continue quiet. The s. s. Wistow Hall has taken the berth for Liverpool following the Rydal Hall, and we quote :—Wheat 12s. 6d., measurement 22s. 6d. per ton. By sail for Liverpool the quotation is nominally 20s. For the Mediterranean ports there is no quotable change, but rates are weak.

PIECE GOODS are in fair request in the bazaar and a full average business is doing for the time of year, although not at any better prices. To arrive in the market in high, dealers are wishing to operate although scarcely open to pay full Manchester prices. Local Yarns are firm with an upward tendency.

COALS are quiet at unaltered values, the feeling, however, being if anything a trifle steadier.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	660
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
Nations Bank of India.	$7,320	$25 £12-10	6 do		110

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	1,000	all	15 ps*	835
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s	117
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	40 p.s	350
Port Canning Land Company, Limited..	4,000	1,400	all	15 p s	210

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 218 3 0 5		p. ct	302
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20 13 0 14 6		do	26
Ditto ...	..	£20 6 5 7 5		do	73
Ditto ...	..	£20 21 12 1		do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18 19 6 5 15		do	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.		650
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do		980
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct		500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,250	2,250	32 p.s.		600
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25		520
Berar Company (New)..	158	500	all	60 p.s.		465
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	10 do		30
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do		30
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do		50
Coconada Co	500	1,000	all	25 do		350
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	500	500	all	15 do		125
East India Press Co...	352	1,000	all	100 do		925
Fort Press Co	50	5,000	1,250	30 do		900
French Press Co.....	500	500	all	60 p.s.		415
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	80 do		190
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do		165
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do		225
Sind Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do		465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	125 do		1,225
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct		500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.		500

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		350
Alliance Spinning.....	50	2,500	all	30 p.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	58
Bhowanagur M. and P. Company	30	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United.....	90	1,000	all	do	730
Cooria S. and W. Co..	1,000	1,000	all	do	510
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	550
Dharumsey Spinning..	3,000	2,000	all	do	2225
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	do	360
Great Eastern.....	1,400	500	all	do	810
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	577	1,000	all	do	840
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	2 000	do	475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	450	1,000	all	do	605
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	830
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	470
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	do	160
Madras U. Spinning....	42	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,125xd
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	1,050
Morarjee Spinning ...	1,040	1,000	all	Nil	890
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	do	120
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	do	625
Oriental	4,000	625	all	do	550
Princess of Wales Spinning	60	1,000	all	do	74
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	do	450
Soonderdas Spinning ..	600	1,000	all	do	510
Do do. ½ Share.	250	500	all	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co	500	1,000	all	do	740
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	do	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	3,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	500	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co..	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	do	
Meriad S. and W. Co..	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co...	2,500	400	all	do	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.		1,890
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.....	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	2,550xd.	
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct		53
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited ..	1250	100	100	10 p. s.		105
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	...		475
Landing and shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld..		500	300	36 p. s.		290
alabar Company Ld..	1,00	200	100	7½ p. ct		12
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,00	500	all	p. s.		16
Prince of Wales Insurance Company ...	25	8,000	1,00	85 p. s.	915 x d.	
Thacker and Co., Ld. ..	1,00	100	100	10 p.ct.		110
re che and Co.	1,98	500	6 all	62½ p. s.		640
Vicgas Patent ship Co..	1,00	200	all	p.ct.		15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. LUMLEY CASTLE, 1,076 tons, Captain H. G. Sanders, arrived in harbour on the 8th inst from Cardiff (24th July), with a cargo of 752 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Bayts and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PACHUMBA, 544 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Karrachee.—Major Merewether, Lieut. Gavin, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkright, Mr. and Mrs. Southern, prisoners Arther Kollier and Mrs. A. Mortimer, and Police Inspector Mr. H. Ingram. For Muscat.—Lieut. G. Wavleigh, and Mr. A. Dewar; and 38 deck for Gulf ports.

THE P. AND O Co's s. s. ANCONA, 1,965 tons, Captain E. G. Straw, which arrived in harbour on the 8th inst. from Southampton (14th August) brought the following cargo :—969 packages piecegoods, 42 bales twist, 20 cases cochineal, 11 cases boots, 141 cases oilmanstores, 167 cases provision, 274 packages wine and spirit, 41 packages papers, 70 cases whisky, 250 cases window glass, 437 cases candles, 130 cases copper, 28 bars iron, 25 packages glassware, 75 drums oil, 331 casks beer, 7 packages earthenware, 603 pigs lead, 11 packages colour and paints, 46 boxes soap, 30 boxes silver, 2 boxes pearls, 3 boxes specie, 61 packages cloves, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Lumley Castle (s) ...	Sanders.....	Cardiff, July 24.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Wandering Jew.....	Talpey	St. Francisco.
	Pachamba (s).....	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Amona, to Bliss.
Steamer Wistow Hall, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Mahratta, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Neera, to Aden and Jeddah.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May. 19 Vortigern, ss, Reid, from Guardafui, W.
July. 9 Victoria, ss, Mendozona, from Sea.
19 Dragon, H M, ss, Hawkins, from Mussowa.
Aug. 9 Thesaly, ss, Burn, from Perim—wreck.
11 Marathon, ship, White, from Cardiff.
13 Cartsburn, ship, Richardson, from Cardiff.
27 Sumatra, ss, Briscoe, from Veraval.
27 Lombardy, ss, Hall, from London.
27 Clan Lamont, ss, Harley, from Cocoanada.
27 Arracan, s, Lormier, from Shanghai.
28 Wilton, ss, Jarvois, from Middlesborough.
29 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
29 Surz, ss, Eaton, from Bombay.
30 Scotland, ss, Aitkinson, from Amoy.
31 Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, from Perim.
31 Epsilon, C G Boat, Lang, from Newcastle.
31 Eta, C G Boat, Walker, from Newcastle.
31 Zeta, C G Boat, Paul, from Newcastle.
31 Theta, C G Boat, Bell, from Newcastle.
31 City of Santiago, ss, Peters, from Foochow.
31 Burma, ss, Allen, from Bombay.
31 Abyssinia, ss, Dagbourty, from Zanzibar.
31 Emyalus, H M P Ship, Smith, from Zanzibar.
Sept. 1 Milton, ss, Johanson, from Bussorah.
2 Cadiz, ss, Echetri, from Liverpool.
2 Vire, F T Ship, Collier, from Newcalidona.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 27 Sumatra, ss, Briscoe, to Bombay.
27 Lombardy, ss, Hall, to Calcutta.
27 Clan Lamont, ss, Harley, to Marseilles.
28 Thesaly, ss, Wallace, to Malta, for repair.
28 Wilton, ss, Jarvois, to Bombay.
29 Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, to Perim.
29 Amazone, ss, Lormier, to Marseilles.
30 Scotland, ss, Aitkinson, to New York.
31 City of Santiago, ss, Peters, to London.
Sept. 1 Milton, ss, Johanson, to Constantinople.
2 Cadiz, ss, Echetri, from Manilla.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vortigern, ss, Reid, from Guardafui W.
Victoria, ss, Mendozona, from Sea.
Dragon, H M. S, Hawkins, from Mussowa.
Marathon, ship, White, from Cardiff.
Cartsburn, ship, Richardson, from Cardiff.
Sea Gull, H M ss, Heron, from Zulla.
Yarkand, ship, Callender, from Cardiff.
Dupleix, s., Such, from Mauritius.
Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Perim.
Epsilon, C G boat, Lang, from Newcastle.
Eta, C G boat, Walker, from Newcastle.
Z-ta, C G boat, Paul, from Newcastle.
Theta, C G boat, Bell, from Newcastle.
Burma, ss, Allen, from Bombay.
Abyssinia, ss, Dughourty, from Zanzibar.
Euryalus, H M F ship, Smith, from Zanzibar.
Vire, F T ship, Collier, from Newcalidona.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FROM LONDON.

Bengal s—30 packages empty soda water bottles, James Madden and Co; 6 cases types and 2 cases printing ink, Times of India; 42 packages hardware and 25 cases soap, M M Mody and Co; 50 cases whiskey and 18 cases champagne, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla; 2 casks lead pipes, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 10 cases champagne, 57 cases claret, 16 cases still hock and 2 cases yellow liquers, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Mirzapur s—2 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Nizam s—3 cases white liquors and 20 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Flamingo s—7 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Olympia s—4 cases varnish and 1 case brushes, Ebrahim Abdool Caim, 4·0 gas tubes, E Ebrahim Kurwa.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Gwalior s—2 cases saffron, A C Dady and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—125 cases brandy, D P Baths and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—51 bales rags and 7 bales hemp, Vussonjee Veerjee; 10 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soondeejee.
Rydal Hall—226 bales myrabalans and 43 bales wool, Shamjee Narrunjee and Co; 19 bales cotton waste, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 29 bales cotton waste, 15 bales rags and 25 bales wool, Govindjee Dwarkadas; 33 bales wool, Anopchund Goolabchund; 41 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee; 65 bales wool, Motee Jetha; 5 bales wool and 12 bales cotton, Bhimsee Nathoo; 5 ca s Banares brass ware, Lang, Moir and Co; 273 bales wool, B I S N Co; 30 bales wool, Poonamchund Agorchund; 40 cwt wet rates, M Panachund and Co.
Wistow Hall s—593 cwt. wet dates, B I S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Rydall Hall s—37 bales skins, C H B Forbes and Co.
Vorwaerts s—3 boxes precious stones, M Mondolfo and Co; 77 bales hemp, Cowasjee Brothers; 351 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 160 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, A A Blaschkeck and Co; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Vorwaerts s—40 bales gunny bags, M Mondolfo and Co.

FOR BEYROUT.

Vorwaerts s—6½ cwts camphor in powder, Essac Sallay.

FOR VENICE.

Veretia s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Vorwaerts s—1,339 cwts castor seed, Knoop and Co.

FOR YOKHAMA.

Ancona s—38 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, The N S and W Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ancona s—61 bales twist, and 86 bales cotton, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 80 bales twist, Hajee Essac Elias; 15 bales twist, Mahomed Oomersan; 57 bales twist, Hajee Tar Mahomed Mahomed; 466 bales twist, David sassoon and Co; 79 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vishbcondase; 363 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 75 bales twist, The N S and W Co; 128 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 7½ cwts bhysabole and 27½ cwts hungdi, Bhudally Sewjee; 49 bales cotton, Ramchunder Moridhur.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 8TH.

Anderson, Surg. on duty, from Mhow.
Wilson, Lieut Col, 7th Bombay N I, on leave, from Bhoej.
St George, Lieut, 14th Regt, on leave, from Aden.
Tanner, Lieut Col, 2nd Belooch Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Smith, Major, R A, from Malta, for Engl and.
Keays, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 7TH.

Mockler, Lieut, 35th Madras N I, to join, to Banda.

SEPTEMBER 9TH.

Tanner, Lieut Col, 2nd Belooch Regt, to join, to Kandahar.
Hicks, Lieut Col, Asst Adjt Genl, to join, to Poona.
St George, Lieut, 14th Regt, to join, to Lucknow.
Smith Major, R A, to join, to Rawal Pindee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 6.)

Lieutenant-Colonel G C Depree, Deputy Superintendent, 1st, Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr Mackay, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajputana, having been permitted to retire from the service, the extension of furlough granted to that officer is hereby cancelled.

Mr Egerton, Assistant Engineer, has joined the Architectural and Buildings Division.

Baboo Baroda Prosad Bosu, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Presidency to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, Sept. 1.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

25th N I—Lieut Beley, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster.
43rd N I—Lieut Goldney, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant.

Lieut Barrett, Wing Officer, to officiate as Quartermaster.

Major Davidson, 18th Bengal Cavalry, having while on privilege leave been employed on court martial duty for twenty-four days, is granted an extension of his privilege leave for an equivalent period.

Captain (Brevet Major) R Morris, late 1st European Light Cavalry, is attached to the 5th Bengal Cavalry, on being relieved of his appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Sangor District.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lieut Col Brown, (11th Brigade,) to England, for fifteen months, on very urgent private affairs.
2-15th Foot—Lieut Sicely, from the 16th December 1879 to the 16th January 1880 on urgent private affairs, in extension of the leave to England, formerly granted him.
2-60th Rifles—Captain Clarke, to England, for fifteen months on urgent private affairs.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Sept. 6.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr Higginson, Officiating Superintendent, Central Prison, Meerut, two months and fifteen days' privilege leave.
Mr Smythe, Offi iating District Superintendent of Police, Hamirpur, two months' privilege leave.
Assistant Surgeon Umesh Chandra Sen, Sudder Dispensary, Bijnor, three months' privilege leave.
Assistant-Surgeon Jadub Kristo Sen, Sudder Dispensary, Fyzabad, three months' privilege leave.
His Honour the Lieut Governor, N W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to make the following appointments :—
Mr Martin, Joint Magistrate, at Aligarh, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Bijnor.
Mr Anderson, Deputy Commissioner, Sitapur, to officiate as Commissioner of the Sitapur Division.
Major Hastings, Assistant Commissioner, to Officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Sitapur.
Benett, Officiating City Magistrate, Lucknow, is placed on special duty at Unao.
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, N W P and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to direct the following promotions and revers on :—
Mr. Synnott, Officiating Assistant Commissioner Inland Customs Internal Branch, to revert to his substantive appointment of Inspector of Inland Customs, Farukabad.
Mr Synnott, Assistant Commissioner and Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Inland Customs, to be Assistant Commissioner of Inland Customs, Internal Branch.
Mr Moore deMontmorency, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade; Major Low, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade, to be Officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade; Major Hasting Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade; Captain E E Grigg, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade; Mr. Hoey, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade.
The services of Captain F A Sage, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Shahjahanpur District, Rohilkhand, Provincial Division, are dispensed with.
Mr Wright, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Survey Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages.
Mr Carswell, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Eastern Jumna Canal to the Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal.
Captain Macpherson, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, to the charge of the Etawah Division, Ganges Canal.
Subsidiary leave of absence for twenty days is granted to Lieut Mackenzie, Assistant Engineer, on special duty in the office of the Chief Engineer of Irrigation North-Western Provinces, to enable him to appear before the Medical Board at Bombay.
Major Parsons, Executive Engineer, has made over charge of the Etawah Division, Ganges Canal, to Captain Macpherson, Executive Engineer.
Mr. A Atkinson, Executive Engineer, is granted two months, privilege leave.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY MAJOR THE HON. L H. BAYLEY.
Bombay, 9th September, 1879.

1.—The recruit drill hitherto held at the Town Hall and Headquarters will be discontinued from this date.
2.—There will be drill for recruits every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday mornings at 6-30, until further orders on the Co-operage ground near the band stand.

By Order W. M. TENNENT,
Captain and Actg. Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon .....16th, 10h. 48·0 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 10	.....	5 48	6 6	6 29 m 7 0 a	11 53 m
Th. 11	.....	5 48	6 5	7 38 m 7 2 a	0 4 m 1 39 a
Fri. 12	.....	5 48	6 4	8 45 m 8 37 a	1 35 m 2 56 a
Sat. 13	.....	5 49	6 3	9 32 m 9 34 a	2 51 m 3 44 a
Sun. 14	Holyrood Day—14 Sunday after Trinity.	5 49	6 3	0 10 m 10 0 a	3 43 m 4 21 a
Mon. 15	.....	5 49	6 2	10 40 a 10 59 a	4 4 25 m 4 43 a
Tues. 16	.....	5 49	6 1	11 11 m 11 37 a	5 2 m 5 26 a

SEVERAL PERSONS who were SUPPLIED with SPECTACLES by Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, some years ago, have called upon him, on finding that they could not see so well now, as when first using them. On examining the Eye Mr. M. found the SIGHT to have IMPROVED, and was enabled to give them PEBBLES of LESS POWER than previously, he would therefore advise those of his former Patrons, who have not already done so, to call upon him WITHOUT DELAY, as he intends LEAVING BOMBAY very SHORTLY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE SEARCH FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO SUPERS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

KAPP—SALVINI—August 2nd, at St. John's Church, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. America, by the Rev. Thomas C. Pitkin, Charles Frederic Kapp, of Bombay, to Julia M. Salvini, of Detroit.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

INGLE—September 8th, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Arthur F. Ingle, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1879.

THE telegram published this morning from the Press Commissioner confirms the intelligence already received as to the desperate nature of the defence made by Major Cavagnari and his escort against the murderous onslaught of the Amir's mutinous troops. The Kabulees lost over one hundred men before they at last succeeded in firing the doorway below, and in so gaining admittance to overwhelm the unfortunate men who had taken refuge in the upper storey of the Residency building. All hope must now be abandoned, for there is not even the chance that a single fugitive may have escaped during the confusion and found refuge in some lurking place. Poor Major Cavagnari has at last fallen a victim to that Afghan treachery which he too rashly despised. It is known that he looked upon the Pathan as a race to be overcome and subdued by the mere force of moral and individual superiority; but the qualities which he himself possessed in so eminent a degree, and which had so often stood him in good stead in many a previous critical position, were of no avail against an infuriated mob, confident in the overwhelming strength of its own numbers. An old Hindustanee proverb should have a stone ready in his hand, and the race has not changed one whit during the course of ages. If we are to subdue Afghanistan, as our London correspondent informs us is the unanimous opinion of the London Press, it must be done by showing the people, not only that we are stronger than they, but that we are ready to exert our strength. Affairs in that country now hang upon a thread; a breath may turn the course of events one way or the other. We may have the whole country up in arms against us as in 1840, or the mutineers may find themselves left alone to face the avenging army. The result of strong and prompt measures is seen at Kandahar, where the reappearance of our troops has been followed by a declaration of the Governor to throw in his lot with us. It is not probable that the Dorannee tribes of that neighbourhood will sympathise with the Kabulees, but it is impossible to say what a day may bring forth. The position is no doubt critical, but it is easy to exaggerate the difficulties. These difficulties, in our opinion, will rapidly disappear if we only face them firmly. It is quite possible to control Afghanistan and to place it under that thorough subjection which is now in London thought to be so necessary, and if we set about the task, determined to see it through to the end, it will not prove so formidable as it now appears. The Governor of Kandahar has declared for us, and we believe that many tribes and most of the leading men in the country will do also as soon as they know to a certainty that our troops and authority will remain until quiet is restored, the mutineers dispersed, and Yakub Khan seated firmly on his throne. The Afghan, above all things, is a believer in *kismut*. Until now he has thought our *kismut* good and Shere Ali's bad, so that there was no use in fighting. We must take care that he shall still continue in that belief, for on that depends whether the opposition we are to meet is to be serious or not.

Under the circumstances it is unfortunate that insuperable difficulties stand in the way of an immediate advance of the troops. We shall now suffer severely for the neglect, and for that lamentable deficiency in organization, which resulted in the destruction of almost the whole camel carriage of the Punjab. We know with what difficulty General Stewart's troops has just marched from Kandahar; how that officer is now to equip his whole division for service in the field it is at present difficult to see. There is one plan open to him which will doubtless be adopted if necessary—and that is, to requisition the country around Kandahar itself for transport. The kafilas for India should now be starting, and, if necessary, they can be impressed for the equipment of the army. But there are no kafilas available in the Kurrum Valley. Officers passing through Bombay from General Roberts's force have been heard to state, that so far as advancing upon Kabul was concerned, we were never in a position to do so. Having reached the Shuturgurdan, our transport service had collapsed completely. General Stewart's troops certainly could not have advanced a single march beyond Khelat-i-Ghilzai. His division stuck there bard and fast, and was not able even to return except piecemeal, the camels being sent back to bring on the regiments one after the other. The distance, however, between Ali Kheyl and Kabul is not great, and at this season of the year the troops may dispense with tents, trusting to find quarters on their arrival in the city. It is probable, therefore, that an effort will be made by the end of the month, by cutting down baggage and requisitioning the country freely for provisions, to execute the much-desired forward movement; but the difficulties to be overcome are without doubt great, and ought not to be under-estimated by the public.

Our London correspondent informs us that the Continental Press ascribes our present trouble to Russian machination. It is not improbable, as we have already pointed out, that the intrigues of Abdul Rahman, backed up as he is by our Northern rival, may have had something to do with the outbreak at Kabul. At all events, one thing is certain, that with 20,000 Russian troops moving in the Herat direction, with Afghanistan threatening to rise in arms, with a broken down army and a depressed country at home, it will be fortunate if Russia is precluded by her own wretched internal state from taking advantage of these difficulties to tear what remains of the Berlin Treaty to pieces.

THE Municipal Corporation has terminated the debate on the assessment of house property in the city in a way to satisfy nobody except the few men who carried the vote at the meeting of Wednesday last that no inquiry into the existing system of assessment was necessary. Cases of remarkable under-assessment have been pointed out and proved, and the assessment book, recently published by the Commissioner, promises a very large crop of similar instances; but the Corporation, as we have said, has determined that there shall be no inquiry. This proceeding is strange, and what is more strange, after demanding in previous annual reports a committee of inquiry to be held by chosen members of the Corporation, the Commissioner turned his back upon himself and informed the Corporation that he now recommended no inquiry at all. The reason for this change of front is ostensibly supposed to be the responsibility which the Municipal Act places upon the Commissioner for the due fulfilment of the assessment clauses, and not because inquiry might terminate in exposing a lax and irregular system of assessment. The result of Wednesday's debate is to allow the assessments to go on as heretofore. The Commissioner may or may not introduce necessary changes into the system, the Corporation appear to be of opinion that no change should be made, and the next assessment book may be laid on the lines of the last one and give similar dissatisfaction. Outside the Corporation public attention has been drawn to the anomalies in the assessment of houses and lands in Bombay, and so far as the public mind is concerned the dissatisfaction which has been expressed is not likely to be allayed by the vote of the Corporation. It seems evident enough that either the entire false system of assessment that now prevails must be thoroughly reformed so as to give no further occasion to murmuring on account of unjust assessments anywhere, or the agitation for reform must be renewed. The question to be considered is, whether the Municipal Commissioner can himself go over the very numerous cases in which houses are likely to be under-assessed and himself inspect the premises? We refer to cases where the owners occupy in part or in whole their own houses, and have been very much satisfied with the assessment placed upon them. These are the cases of which the Commissioner has never heard, and the properties are those which he has never seen. Our own opinion is that even if the Commissioner devoted his whole time and attention to this part of a duty for which the Municipal Act holds him responsible, he could not overtake a tenth part of it. If this be found to be the case, then what guarantee can be given to the objectors to the present unequal system that the reform demanded will be given? We think that, when the Commissioner used his influence to stifle an open and independent inquiry into the existing assessment system, he did not well consider the false position in which he was probably placing himself. By preventing an open inquiry the Commissioner morally bound himself to conduct the inquiry and make himself not ostensibly, as now, but virtually and really responsible for the future system of assessment. As far as we have been able to gather from a careful perusal of the Commissioner's speech at the Corporation meeting, he intends to place his trust

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE KABUL MASSACRE.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON AND CONTINENTAL PRESS.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The English Press are unanimous in demanding that signal retribution shall be exacted for the Kabul massacre, and that Afghanistan shall henceforth be placed under thorough subjection. Confidence is expressed that Lord Lytton will speedily avenge Cavagnari's death.

The Continental Press ascribe the outbreak to Russian intrigue.

No Cabinet Council has as yet been summoned.

It is stated here that no special correspondents shall be permitted to accompany General Roberts's column.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADVANCE OF THE TROOPS.

PESHAWUR, SEPT. 9.

The 17th Regiment and the 25th Borderers have been ordered to Lundi Kotal.

The Commissariat has been ordered to despatch large quantities of grain stores to Kohat.

General Roberts arrived this morning and proceeds to Kohat at once to arrange an early advance of the troops by Kurrum.

It is expected that the first advance of the troops towards Kurrum will commence within a week from Rawul Pindi and other stations.

Captain Tucker left yesterday for Kohat as political officer with the Kurrum force.

Major Hastings from the Khyber has left for Kohat, but it is not known for what duty.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TO THE FRONT.

LAHORE, SEPT. 9.

Troops are being moved to the front from Multan and Rawul Pindee.

A special telegram to the *Civil and Military Gazette* says that Government are making strenuous endeavours to push on the troops by completing the transport arrangements speedily.

It is expected that General Roberts may advance the Cavalry to Kushi.

Communication with Kabul has been stopped for the last two days.

The Ali Kheyl *tribes* are reported to be friendly.

Special correspondents are forbidden to accompany the column.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE KURRUM VALLEY FORCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

General Roberts has been ordered to advance as quickly as possibly, but owing to transport difficulties it is feared that he cannot move within a month. He himself left Simla expressing his determination to reach Kabul before the end of September.

The following regiments have received orders to move up to reinforce the troops in the Kurrum Valley:—the 31st, the 13th, and the 20th Native Infantry; the 5th and 13th Bengal Cavalry.

Brigadier-General Macpherson has gone to the front.

Colonel Lockhart commands communications of the Kurrum column, and General Doran those of the Khyber.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

FURTHER NEWS FROM KABUL.

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

The bearer of the Amir's letter stated that the dead bodies of the Envoy, his staff, and escort were seen at the Residency. The defence was very stubborn, and the loss of the Kabulis heavy, roughly estimated at 100 or more. Finding they could not storm the place, the mutineers set fire to the doorway below, and when that gave way, swarmed in, and up to the upper storey, where they overwhelmed the defenders, and sacked the Residency.

ACTION OF THE KANDAHAR GOVERNOR.

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, Governor of Kandahar, on being informed of the events at Kabul, expressed absolute devotion to the British Government, and offered to raise a contingent among the Doorani tribes to march to Kabul with a British force if sent from Kandahar.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN TO LADY CAVAGNARI.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

Her Majesty the Queen has telegraphed a message to Lady Cavagnari, condoling with her in her heavy affliction.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE ON THE MASSACRE.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer), speaking at a Conservative meeting at Exeter yesterday, at which he introduced his son as the future Conservative candidate for North Devon, expressed deep sorrow at the untimely death of Sir Louis Cavagnari and the other members of the British Embassy at Kabul. They were, he said, the victims of a fanatical fury which they resisted with a courage and determination worthy of Englishmen. The death of Sir Louis Cavagnari was a great loss to the nation. Sir Stafford added that the British troops would doubtless be shortly nearing Kabul, where they would speedily restore tranquillity. The Amir Yakub Khan was apparently entirely faithful to the British, but it would be premature to judge of the circumstances of the rising until the receipt of later intelligence.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

Consols 97⅛.

ENTRY OF THE AUSTRIAN TROOPS INTO NOVI BAZAR.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

Advices have been received that the Austrian troops have entered Novi Bazar without meeting any opposition.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, SEPT. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras	5 5-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
1 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	117⅜
Bar Silver	51 1-16

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, SEPT. 2, 2-15 P. M.

Mail steamer Pekin from Calcutta arrived.

GALLE, SEPT. 9, 4-40 P.M.

Mail steamer Bokhara from China arrived.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered..	56 5	64 32	67 43
8 Monday	0 0	.....	.....
9 Tuesday	....	0 0	0 0
Total.....	56 5	64 32	67 43
Fall up to 9th Sep. 1878.....	91 22	99 0	97 10
Do. to 9th Sep. 1877.....	58 51	48 16	57 4

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a. m. of Sunday, the 7th instant, was 93 inches and 64 cents. The height of water in the Lake was 47·20.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—SEPT. 9.

CANNANORE, 4-42 p. m.—Weather clear; wind W. Fall of rain 6 cents.

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind N.W. 5; thermometer 80; barometer 29·922.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. E., S. W. Fall of rain 8 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-50 p. m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 86; barometer 29·87.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind N. W. and W.; thermometer 81.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

BOMBAY, 8th September 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at deg. Fah	29·841
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	·805
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 1)	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·0
General Direction of Wind	W,WNW,W,WSW,W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours from midnight.	193
Fall of Rain during the month to midnight.	0·93
Total fall during the month	0·93
" year	50·05

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	per Re.
Ditto 3 months' sight.	Rs. 7 31-32d.
Credits, 3 " "	Rs. 8 1-32d. "
Documents, 3 " "	Rs. 8 3-32d. "
Francs 3 " "	25·12½ "

YESTERDAY the Town Council unanimously adopted the improved water supply scheme which was discussed at a previous meeting. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee slightly altered his original resolution, accepting the level of the Bandra-wadi reservoir at 190 feet T. H. D. instead of 158 feet. The scheme, as passed, will give a daily supply of 8½ million gallons at a high pressure, which will practically be a very great increase to the supply at present delivered from the Vehar main. The whole of the water is to undergo filtration, and a new system of distribution pipes of an increased size are to be supplied. The whole of the works are to be executed at a cost within the sanctioned amount of ten lakhs of rupees; and are to be commenced immediately. The Commissioner told the Council he would place the works under the Deputy Executive Engineer who designed them, as Mr. Braham will have no new works next year, and would be able to devote his attention to the water works and to carry on the duties of Executive Engineer to the Municipality at the same time. The resolution adopted by the Council was as follows:—"That in the opinion of the Town Council, it is not desirable to adopt Mr. Gostling's proposal to construct a catch-water canal along the western slope of the western Vehar ridge into the Kenery Valley at a cost of Rs. 1,60,000, and to provide and lay an additional 40 inch pipe from Vehar to Bombay at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs estimated by Mr. Gostling, but which is estimated by the Executive Engineer on special duty for the canal and dam at Rs. 16,40,000, and for the main 18 lakhs,—total 34 lakhs. That having considered Mr. Gostling's memorandum upon the necessity of doubling the water supply and the reports of the Deputy Executive Engineer, the Consulting Engineer, the Executive Engineer on special duty, and the Municipal Commissioner, the Town Council is of opinion that no case is made out for abandoning the scheme for constructing a reservoir with filtering beds at Bhundarwada hill, and service pipes sanctioned last year by the Corporation. The Council recommend that the reservoir be placed at a height of 190 feet T. H. D. The Council therefore recommend that the scheme thus modified be carried out without further delay. That the Council agrees with the Consulting Engineer and Executive Engineer in recommending that the area and capacity of the proposed reservoir be enlarged, so that it might hold about two days' supply, and that masonry filter beds be provided. The cost of the whole reservoir, filter beds, and system of service pipes not to exceed ten lakhs of rupees." It was further resolved that the above resolution be forwarded to the Corporation as the Town Council's report on Mr. Gostling's scheme referred to in the resolution of the Corporation, dated the 5th July last.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday, at which the Honourable M. Mowat proposed a resolution with regard to the election of five members of the Chamber to serve on the new Port Trust, providing a condition of candidature should be the contribution in the name either of the candidate personally, or of his firm, of Rs. 500 a year to the revenues of the Trust. The motion was seconded by the Hon. M. Balfour, and a discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. James Graham moved, and Mr. Kittredge seconded an amendment, leaving out all reference to a monetary restriction. The mover and the seconder of the amendment argued that they should not narrow the field from which they could select their representatives. The result of the discussion was that the amendment was adopted.

IT appears from the speech of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce (the Hon. M. Mowat) at a meeting of the Chamber held yesterday, that there is a project under consideration for virtually amalgamating the Bombay Millowners' Association with the Chamber, by making members of the Association eligible for election to the Chamber.

MR. G. A. KITTREDGE, Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co., Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co. and Messrs. Tarta Topun & Co. were yesterday elected members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

WE understand that there is some hope yet of the four mill companies to which Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were the agents, and which are now in liquidation by the court, being resuscitated in the interest of the shareholders. It is stated that creditors of the mills to a very considerable amount have consented to agree to an arrangement by which Mr. Kessowjee Naik undertakes to pay all the creditors six annas in cash, and two annas by four yearly instalments of half an anna each. If this arrangement is completed and carried into effect, it will set the four mills working again; and the shareholders, who believe they have lost the value of their investments, will find what they now hold as waste paper rise gradually in value.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the creation of a full Professorship of Physiology at the Calcutta Medical College, with a salary of Rs. 850 a month.

MR. C. E. LAWSON has been permitted to resign the Bombay Civil Service on the invalid pension to which he is entitled.

THE Secretary of State has officially accorded his sanction to the following Bills recently passed into law in India:—Act No. VIII. of 1879, an Act to amend the North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act of 1873 and the N.-W. Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878; Act No. IX. of 1879, an Act to amend the law relating to coast lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal; an Act to amend the law relating to Abkari in the Madras Presidency.

IN a letter addressed to the Secretary of State for India, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach expresses a wish for the adoption of a suggestion made by the Government of India that an officer acquainted with the business of emigration should be periodically deputed from India to visit and report upon the state of the coolies in the several colonies. In the case of the West India Colonies the Secretary of State suggests, as a less expensive arrangement, the employment of pensioned Indian officers in England, who should be recommended by the Indian Government as qualified for the work.

PAPERS relating to the collections, &c., of the road cess and public works cess in Bengal for the year ending September, 1878, have recently been submitted to the Secretary of State, and show that during the year the collections fell short by Rs. 10,41,491 of the total demand of Rs. 72,61,093 on account of the two cesses, including arrears, and by Rs. 3,42,939 of the current demand for the year. In these figures, however, there appears to be included the sum of Rs. 2,08,514, the amount of house cess demand for the second half of the year, which was suspended by order of the local Government. The employment of one agency for the collection of the two cesses is reported to have led, as was expected, to a great saving of time and economy of establishment, and has worked on the whole very smoothly. In connection with the operation of the Road Cess Act, it appears that some points require to be more clearly defined, and that further powers are required in order to bring rentfree holdings under assessment, and to meet the case of an estate being partitioned, or separate accounts being opened during the currency of a valuation.

A TELEGRAM from Simla to the *Pioneer*, dated September 7th, states that Colonels Baker and Macgregor had started to join General Roberts, also some junior members of the Viceroy's staff and Mr. Durand as Political Secretary. Sir R. Sandeman is at Kandahar, which General Stewart has re-occupied; Major St. John is also there.

AN up country paper's special commissioner telegraphs that the "favourites" for the St. Leger have been disposed of as under at the Umballa drawings:—Wheel of Fortune, Rangoon; Sir Bevys, Ootacamund; Visconti, Bombay; Ruperra, Moulmein; Rayon d' Or, Calcutta; Zut, Khandala; and Salteador, Bombay.

THE Lahore paper has good reason to believe that Surgeon-General Thomas Crawford, now Principal Medical Officer in Ireland, will succeed Surgeon-General J. H. Kerr Innes, C.B., as Principal Medical Officer in India during the ensuing cold season.

THE native fashion of ploughing the land excites surprise in all Europeans who witness the very primitive machines at work. General Angelo has introduced a new system at the Hissar Farm, which is described by a correspondent of the Lahore paper as follows:—"First and foremost he was quite surprised to find that so large an institution, with the amount of draught power at its command, should adhere to the primitive plough of the country. He forthwith set to work and improved all the ploughs. These at first used to turn up about four or five inches of earth, and where the ground happened to be hard a stroke simply could be seen; the new plough cuts very nearly twelve inches deep, and with the same bullocks. The cost at which these ploughs may be made is said not to exceed Rs. 4 or 5 at most—and the result of this deep ploughing is unquestionable. By way of experiment the General broke up some new land to the south of the farm and sowed it with sorgo in drills 26 inches apart, to admit of easy weeding, with about 12 seed to the foot on an average (which, however, he found a little too thick on the first cutting). After the sorgo had attained a height of from 12 to 14 feet, the first cutting took place before a large gathering of the cultivators in and around Hissar, who had been asked to come. Before the cutting began, the General pointed out in a concise and lucid way the advantages of deep ploughing and thin sowing. The improved plough was also shown them, which many admitted to be a great improvement on theirs. After this all the cultivators present were taken into the sorgo field, where in their presence about two biswas were cut and the green fodder weighed about 40 maunds or about 400 maunds, per bigah, the quantity of seed sown in a bigah of ground was about two seers. The zemindars admitted that it would require from 10 to 20 seers of jowar per bigah on well irrigated land to give the same yield, and they were convinced from what they saw before them of the advantages of thin sowing and deep ploughing. On the whole the experiment proved a success, and the plan has been adopted throughout the farm cultivation."

WE regret to learn that about noon on the 3rd instant, a flash of lightning struck the house in which Captain Spread, of the Invalid Establishment at Mussoorie, was residing, and killed him on the spot.

THE report on the forests of the N.-W. P. and Oudh for 1877-78, gives an interesting account of the Ramkhet nurseries, which are under the immediate care of experienced forest officers. The seedlings with which the nurseries are stocked have been obtained from seeds procured from Australia, England, and other places. In the nurseries were raised forest and fruit plants which, when fit, were removed, the former to forest plantations, the latter to the orchard of the department for sale and distribution. The principal forest plants raised were the gum, acacia, deodar, walnut, and horse chestnut; while the fruit plants were the apple, pear, apricot, cherry, peach, Spanish chestnut, &c. Some fruit plants were distributed to Government gardens and private householders, and a few were sold; the Political Agent, Manipur, Colonel Johnston, having also indented for a lot. Besides the 31,036 plants of both kinds supplied from the nurseries during the year, there were 312,779 still in hand.

AN immense number of locusts visited Shanghai on the 7th August. The fields in the neighbourhood of the rifle butts were almost covered. It is said that great damage to the growing crops was caused by them.

A BANGALORE paper states that His Grace the Duke of Buckingham has been suffering from a severe indisposition during the last few days, consequent, it is supposed, upon his attendance at the Volunteer review.

A YOKOHAMA paper received by the last mail, which left on August 8th, reports that "unpleasant rumours are afloat respecting the probable action of China towards Japan in the matter of the Loochoo islands. To hazard an opinion now would be at least premature, but there is a growing belief that China is grievously offended and not likely to be easily pacified. The Japanese Government are guilty of an act of spoliation towards Loochoo of an utterly indefensible character. The gold and silver currency has been collected and sent to Tokio, Japanese paper currency being substituted. This is a significant circumstance." The same paper announces that the Loochoo islanders are very stubborn, and disobey the orders of the Japanese. Some weeks ago a fire broke out at the village of Sakiyama, Loochoo, and forty houses were burned. The Japanese local officials intended to give rice and provisions to the houseless poor, who, however, positively refused to receive any. When a chief of the village was ordered to appear before the local office to be instructed in the new laws, the people rose and raged against Japan and things Japanese.

THE China papers chronicle a gallant act, well deserving of being placed on record, which took place at Woosung on the 5th August. A lascar employed on board the Kaisar-i-Hind fell from the foreyard on to the awning and then rebounded overboard, striking one of the stanchions violently with his thigh and shin, and getting cut and disabled in the leg. He was also cut behind the ear. An alarm was given, but the man did not rise again until he was abreast of the mizen mast. The spring tides being still running, he was swept rapidly astern. A life buoy was thrown to him, but the poor fellow was, to use an expressive if not a very elegant phrase, "in a heap" at the time, and made no effort to swim or to save himself. He was settling down again, as he swept past the taffrail, when Mr. Brookes, the second officer of the vessel, made a full spring and took the water close to the drowning man. He felt the lascar, who was now below water, with his feet, and then sinking himself, clutched him. An eye-witness said it was several moments before Mr. Brookes came to the surface again. The tug was hanging on astern, and Mr. Brookes managed to get hold of a rope thrown to him from that vessel, clinging tenaciously to the lascar all the time with the other hand. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the two into the tug, and Brookes had the lascar taken on board first. The tide was running dangerously strong at the time, and the act was as prompt as it was gallant, for the man was stunned and disabled, and had his rescuer been a moment later he would inevitably have lost his life.

THE balance sheet and report of the Mercantile Marine and Fire Insurance Company of South Australia which were presented at the recent annual meeting states that "after paying the usual interim dividend of £2,500 on 1st February last, the balance at the credit of profit and loss account amounts to £50,152-18-7, which your directors have decided to apportion as follows:—To Reserve Fund £5,000; 16th dividend 1s. per share, £2,500; bonus at 2s. per share £5,000, £12,500, carrying forward the balance of £37,652-18-7 to next account. The reserve fund will then amount to £50,000." In view of the general depression of trade these results are eminently gratifying. The corporation is now in the eleventh year of its existence.

FROM the usual quarterly and half-yearly statistics of trade between England and her possessions, it appears that a considerable fall has taken place in the dealings with the various Indian presidencies and Mauritius. On the other hand, trade with Australasia, especially New Zealand and with the South African Colonies, has improved. The imports from India are 7 per cent lower than in the first half of 1878, traceable, of course, to the depreciated value of produce. The decline of 14 per cent. in the exports is mainly due to the depreciated rupee and a restriction of speculative consignments.

THE papers received from Australia state that trade depression and stagnation of industry still subsists and apparently intensifies. Ministers are beset by deputations of unemployed, comprising not only labourers, but also artisans who are glad to get work in excavating a dock in a filthy swamp at rates of pay at which they can only earn about 3s. 6d. per day, or to go out into the bush wood-cutting for similar wages. Such a condition of distress was never seen in Melbourne, and no prospect exists of any improvement. In getting "their hands on the throat of capital" the Ministry strangled labour. Works are stopped, building operations are indefinitely suspended, the business houses are shortening hands, and numbers of clerks and shopmen are thrown into a condition of idleness and extreme necessity. Property is still unsaleable, and the destruction of business confidence by the actions of what one of the Melbourne papers calls "a crew of unscrupulous revolutionists in the place of Government" has been brought painfully home to every property owner of the community. The lease of the Academy of Music and Victoria Arcade, in Melbourne, buildings erected in 1876 by Mr. Joseph Aarons, was lately offered for sale, and bought as a price said to be £15,000 below what the property cost. A fine block of land in the same town, with handsome stores and offices, was lately offered for sale and failed to receive a single bid. "Such a time of depression, and suspicion and panic was never known in Melbourne," says the *Australasian*, "and its results show the community that the luxury of a Berry Ministry may be bought at too dear a price."

A LARGE gun of very novel and original construction has just been tried during the late interesting experiments with Herr Krupp's monster breech-loading steel guns at Meppen, in Westphalia. The muzzle of this new piece of artillery terminates in a huge ball, which completely fills up the port-hole of the casemate battery for which it is constructed; the gunners in the battery are therefore perfectly protected while loading and working the gun, no projectile whatever being able to enter the port a very small moveable opening only being left for sighting. The large muzzle ball works in a socket familiarly known as a ball socket. The gun, so resting on its muzzle, can be elevated, depressed, or trained all round, and at any angle required, being quite different in this respect from the present guns, which pivot upon the breech, or rear portion. By a peculiar arrangement the recoil is quite prevented; a saddle and stirrups are fixed on the breech end of the gun, the sighting gunner sits as on horseback and is trained for firing, not even moving out of his position when the gun is discharged. The scientific officers who represented the different European Powers at the experiments were naturally much interested in this extraordinary weapon. It has for many years been a subject of controversy amongst artillerists whether better advantages could be gained by muzzle than by breech pivoting. Herr Krupp seems, so far, to have solved the question by his muzzle ball, socket, and shield combined, at the same time opening up a new field for a reconstruction of gun carriages, and the ports of ships and casemates. Should further trials with this gun prove satisfactory, the authorities in England will, without doubt, seriously consider the advisability of adopting it into our service.

CARLYLE has somewhat irreverently described the practice of intoning the Litany in the church of England as "praying by machinery." At the time the Prince of Wales was lying between life and death at Sandringham (it happened to be on a Saturday) the Archbishop of Canterbury "wired" a form of supplication for His Royal Highness's recovery to be used in all the churches on the following Sunday. The Primate thus recognised the efficacy of prayer by telegraph. It has, however, been reserved for a English juryman to discover the necessity of prayer by contract. From the home papers we learn that at an inquest the Coroner refused to swear as a witness a little boy who, notwithstanding that he had been two years at a Board school, could neither read nor write, and was even ignorant of the Lord's Prayer. The jury very properly condemned the School Board authorities for permitting a child thus to be brought up in ignorance at the public expense. But when the Coroner gave it as his opinion that the parents of the child were to blame for having neglected to teach his infant lips to pray, one of the jurymen observed that "the London School Board were good to fulfil the contract they had undertaken." This is certainly a businesslike way of looking at the question. Still there is something ludicrous in the idea of the London School Board contracting for the supply of piety to the rising generation of the metropolis. While we cannot understand how the School Board can allow the education of any children under their jurisdiction to be utterly neglected, yet we think with the Coroner that the parents of this poor little prayerless lad are terribly to blame for his pitiable mental condition.

SHOOTING.

THE Allahabad Volunteers and East Indian Railway Volunteers engaged in a contest at Rifle shooting on Saturday afternoon, 30th August, the crack shots of the respective corps being in the field. There were ten members from each, who fired ten rounds per man at 500 yards and ten rounds at 600 yards, respectively. The firing was alternate by individuals from each team. Their scoring is shown in the appended table (the figures including points scored as sighting shots shown). The Railway made 519 points against 376 by the Allahabad team; a difference in the aggregate of 145 points scored in favour of the winners. The averages of points by each team would stand about 25-19-20 against 81-16-20 per man.

Another match is talked of between the Railway Volunteers and a company's team of the European Regiment at Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD.

Rank and Names.	500 yrds.	600 yrds.	Total.
Volunteer Arratoon, M	26	13	39
Sergeant Brown, C	18	20	38
Volunteer Hoskins, C.	16	17	33
" Kitto, G.	11	10	21
Sergeant Scofield, J.	29	19	48
Corporal Jacobs, S. A.	9	6	15
Volunteer Arratoon, C	25	23	48
" Clarke, T.	20	19	39
Sergeant Wright, G	26	23	49
Bell, E. M.	27	19	46
	207	169	376

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER TEAM.

Rank and Names.	500 yrds.	600 yrds.	Total.
Sergeant Young, T	26	24	50
Volunteer O'Brien, J	31	29	60
" Loughran, J	28	27	55
" Loughran	28	28	56
" Ducasse, F.	29	29	58
Sergeant McDowell, F	23	20	43
Corporal Baker, W.	32	27	59
Volunteer Runciman, S	21	16	37
" Holt, J W.	24	31	55
" Alexander, B.	33	14	46
	274	245	519

—*Statesman.*

INDIAN ARMY REFORM.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

ASSUMING, as a matter of course, that economy in military expenditure will not take the direction of reducing the numerical strength of the Indian armies, we can easily discover various methods of saving money without necessarily impairing efficiency. As we have before suggested, we can content ourselves with one Head of the Army instead of two; we can have one Chief of the Staff, instead of heads of departments innumerable. Under him a Deputy Assistant General, a Deputy Quarter-master General, a Deputy Commissary General, a Deputy Judge Advocate General, in short, Deputies in every branch of the administration of the army could transact business direct with the Chief of the Staff, and through that channel with the Head of the Army, all the business, now carried on in independent offices, each of which is ignorant of, and obstructive to the work of the others. We could have one grand army—but composed of four *Corps d'armée* each distinct as regards recruiting ground, each taking a distinct share in the defence of our great territories, but forming one army, entire and complete, and all under one supreme directing influence, in all matters of real importance. Nine-tenths of the petty details which now afford employment to the innumerable departments at Head-Quarters, would, of course, be arranged locally. The Lieutenant-Generals commanding the Bengal, North-Western, Bombay, and Madras *Corps d'armée* would not find it necessary to refer to Army Head-Quarters for submitting to the Government of India the question whether provision could be made for an excess of one in a complement of 500 men, a question to accompany a regiment on board ship, or other questions of the same recondite character. An enormous amount of correspondence would cease to be called for, an immense saving of time and worry, to say nothing of money, could be effected. It is notorious that the time of all the present Heads of departments is three-fourths wasted in absolutely puerile and unessential references on subjects which settled any way, or left unsettled altogether, are not, and never could have been, of any sort of consequence. Clerkly labour is therefore find finitely multiplied to the production simply of useless, expensive, and irritating friction. Here then is a fine field for the shears of reduction, and it is probable that a judicious system of decentralization, a relegation of petty matters to subordinates and the employment of high, and highly paid, officials in their legitimate duties of high import, would show a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in military expenditure, without striking off one private soldier, native or European, from the muster rolls; and that without causing the slightest inconvenience, or increase of work to the working man. This is the sort of economy we should like to see.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended the 30th August was 248, giving a ratio per thousand of population per annum of 30·1, as compared with the ratio of 24·8 in the previous week. There were last week two deaths from small-pox, 1 from diptheria, 11 from croup, 24 from fevers, 25 from dysentery and 2 from cholera. The deaths are thus classified:—3 non-Asiatics, 7 mixed races, 169 Hindus, 67 Mahomedans, and 2 other classes.

DISCOVERY OF A MASTODON.—The skeleton of another mastodon has been found, in fragments nearly complete, in New York State. The remains were first met with only two feet from the surface, and were first taken for logs of wood, but further digging revealed the skull, at a depth of 4 feet 6 inches from the surface. The lower jaw, a complete foreleg, over a score of ribs, the spine (in sections), foot bones, and other portions of the skeleton were afterwards found. The following measurements are given:—Skull, height, 2 feet 8½ inches; between the eyes, 2 feet 2 inches; upper jaw, 2 feet 4 inches; eye socket, 7 inches in diameter; leg (including thigh bone), 7 feet long; weight, 150 lbs. The bones were petrified. The land on which the mastodon was found on the 7th August was formerly a marsh.

THE ARMY SANITARY COMMISSION.

(PRESS COMMISSION.)

By a recent mail the Secretary of State forwarded a memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1877. This paper presents in an able and interesting manner the points of chief interest in the Sanitary Commissioner's report. The year 1877 was a disastrous year for the public health, especially over the South of India. No fewer than 3,734,208 deaths were registered from epidemic diseases, chiefly fever and cholera, and not far short of this enormous epidemic took place in certain defined districts in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, which were the seats of famine in 1875-77. In Madras, taken as a whole, the cholera death-rate of 1877 was five-fold: the cholera death-rate of Bengal itself, and the conjoined death-rates from cholera, fevers, and bowel complaints in Bengal were one-half of the same rates in Madras and Bombay. The total registered deaths from all causes were 17·96 per 1,000 in Bengal against 38·76 per 1,000 in Bombay, and 53·20 per 1,000 in Madras. It is stated, however, that the Bengal death-rate is too low, as is shown by the figures. The Madras death-rate is also below the truth, as it is known that many deaths escaped registration during the famine. The Bombay rate is nearer the truth than either of the others, but the ratios in some non-famine districts in this Presidency are under-stated in the returns, while in the famine districts the death-rates are believed to have been better recorded than in previous years. In summing up their remarks on Dr. Cunningham's report, the Army Sanitary Commision says:—"We desire to express our opinion that the report is one of much interest and importance to the public service. The change in the statistical arrangements has enabled the Commissioner to give a more instructive and connected view of Indian public health problems than has been heretofore in his power. He has been able to show:—

"(1.) How great has been the sanitary progress of the whole Indian Army since the true principles of improvement were first laid down by the Royal Commission issued in 1851 by Lord Derby. Barrack improvements, although costly and perhaps more costly in architecture than they need have been, together with current improvements in cleansing, draining latrines, water supply, &c., of stations, have been followed by a very marked reduction in sick and death-rates at many stations. To this rule there are exceptions, and it is on these exceptional cases that attention should be directed.

"(2.) The mortality from enteric fever is still high, and reduction of it must be sought in rigid attention to the sanitary police of barracks and stations and of the population in their vicinity, and also in greater care of young soldiers and the use of hill stations for them at the beginning of the service as far as possible.

"(3.) Attention should also be given to the condition of the sub-soil under and around barracks, with references to the amount of malarial fever amongst troops in occupation.

"(4.) Much disease is directly due to the use of alcoholic drinks, which ought to be abandoned at every Indian station.

"(5.) There is no proof that any improvements in the health of British regiments has been effected by lock hospitals.

"(6.) Many jails still require great improvement, and the best proof possible of what can be done for them lies in the satisfactory results of past sanitary improvements.

"(7.) Not much of a satisfactory nature can be said about sanitary work among the civil population. A beginning, however, has been made all over India. The great want is want of funds, and the only set-off for this deficiency is kindly direction and instruction of the people by local officers. The necessary labour for efficient sanitary work exists in villages. What is wanted is intelligent direction of it as laid down in our suggestions for the sanitary improvement of villages and smaller municipalities.

"(8.) The present report contains further important information about cholera. It is not new, but what is of more importance, it is a repetition or continuation of the experience of past years. The idea that cholera can be conveyed from place to place by railways must be finally abandoned as quite contrary to facts and experience. The idea that cholera is necessarily a disease conveyed from place to place by contagion has not been sustained by the experience of past years. During an epidemic of cholera attendances on cholera cases in hospitals are, perhaps, safer from attacks than they would be anywhere else where the disease happened to be at the time. This is another important result of the experience detailed by Dr. Cunningham, and again the fact has been shown that during a great cholera epidemic, troops, both British and native, who had lived and slept under far better sanitary conditions than the civil population, almost escaped the disease entirely, so that the law of cholera, whereby it attacks a smaller minority of villages in an effected country where no quarantine rules are applied, shows that improvement in individual villages and towns is the true and true safeguard against cholera and other epidemic diseases."

In concluding their remarks the Commission express their satisfaction that, together with the reports of the Sanitary Commissioners and Sanitary Officers all over India, Dr. Cunningham's report shows that the Government has a body of advisers with whom they have every reason to be satisfied, and there is every prospect that with the aid of local executive officers, sanitary work will continue to advance. The Secretary of State concurs in these remarks, and thinks that the report itself, as well as those of previous years, reflect great credit on Dr. Cunningham, and that the appended papers by the special assistants, Drs. Lewis and D. Cunningham, show the results of careful and elaborate researches, which it is to be hoped may in time produce much practical fruit. A large number of the Army Sanitary Commission's memorandum have been transmitted to the Government of India for distribution.

DEATH OF A NATIVE MILLIONAIRE.

(*Englishman.*)

A MAN of mark among the natives of this country has just passed away in Abhir Chand Daga, Rai Bahadur, commonly known to Europeans as Bunsee Lall, the millionaire of the Central Provinces. A man of whom Smiles would delight to form one of his clever biographies, a man of perception of character and steadfastness of purpose beyond most of his countrymen, and his life has an interest for us from the fact that his adhesion to the British cause during the perilous times of the Indian mutiny was the turning point of his fortune.

He was the son of one Bunsee Lall Daga, a Marwari of Bikanir who carried on a lucrative business in the drug trade at Nagpur. He was born in 1818 and his early age of eight was initiated into the business; his education in reading and writing being at the same time carefully carried out. The precocious child developed into an intelligent, energetic youth, who attracted the notice and confidence of his father's constituents in various parts of the country, which he afterwards visited in the extension of the business of he firm into which he had been admitted a partner, and his foresight, even then, was such as to vastly extend the sphere of his operations, and with his father's co-operation greatly to augment their mercantile transactions, which came to embrace branches of commerce in addition to that of drug trade. He became a general dealer and banker, and in the latter capacity established branches of his house in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and at Sekunderabad, Lahore, Raipur, Jubalpur, Tezpur, Bengalore, and Kahnpur—and connected himself with a London agent. His zeal and probity attracted the attention of those in authority and various Government departments, and the native court of Nagpur availed themselves of his services, but it was the great crisis of the Indian mutiny that fully developed the character of Abhir Chand, at that time the head of his firm. It was a time when men in his position were faint-hearted and doubting, and faith in the Government had sunk so low that promissory paper was selling at enormous sacrifices, even at 75 per cent. discount in some cases. The Marwaris were utterly demoralized, and, not knowing which way to turn, they secreted their wealth and shrank from contact with either side. Abhir Chand, however, never wavered, nor doubted for an instant the ultimate success of the British. The depreciated paper which his countrymen so eagerly got rid of, unheard atinedly bought in; nay, he identified himself so thoroughly with the cause of the Government as to undertake large contracts for the supply of food for the troops in the field, and freely advanced money on supply bills drawn on other parts of the country, disorganized as it was. The fertile plateaux in the vicinity of Kamphi were swept of their wealth of grain, which poured down into the depôts established at various points by the energetic contractor. The result was a great increase to his capital, and he not took rank among the first class of the native bankers. But further distinction was in store for him. Lord Canning conferred on him the title of Rai Bahadur, then not quite so common as it is now, with a rich *Khilat*, and a golden armlet on which his name is inscribed, and he was presented to his Lordship at the Viceroyal darbar at Jubalpur in 1861. During the peaceful years that ensued, the energetic merchant and banker went on steadily augmenting his business. Wealth had not hardened his heart, for the calls on his purse by the poor were never unheeded. Much of his benevolence is unknown to the general public, but there are numerous of his charity in hospitals, tanks, and schools at Nagpur and Kamphi. The Local Government invested him with the powers of an Honorary Magistrate of the 1st class, and availed themselves of his assistance and knowledge in the introduction of the Inland Customs, Octroi, and income tax, of which he for a time had the management. In the Bengal Famine of 1873 he was selected by Government as one of the Commissioners for the supply of food grains

future. I never intrigue. If Europe insists, I must give way. Then as a personal friend I will welcome them; as Khedive I will assist them; but I protest against it as a political blunder, and I decline every responsibility for the consequences."

I have given these remarks at some length, not so much because they furnish the views of Tewfik Pasha as because they give some indication of the man himself. He speaks English with difficulty, and does not trust himself for long in our language; but just as his father was French in tone, thought, and expression, Tewfik Pasha is English in manner and feeling.

Two reports have been recently published which deserve some notice. Mr. Caillard, the English Director-General of the Post Office, has published his report, and as against an annual deficit varying from £2,100 to £2,700 for the years 1873 to 1876, shows a surplus in 1877 of £13,000, and in 1878 of £5,200. The difference between the last two years is more than accounted for by the depression in trade, the gross receipts having fallen off by £9,000. On the other hand, the expenses of the year show a small decrease of £250, but this is after writing off in full an amount of £4,700 for extraordinary expenses, chiefly caused by the new emission of postage-stamps. Mr. Money, the Controller of the Daira Sanieh, publishes the statement of the Director-General of that administration, showing a net profit for the year 1878 of £83,897, which surplus the Controller ruthlessly converts into a deficit of £249,770. A careful examination into this startling difference of £333,667 shows that it results almost entirely from a different method of book keeping, which is hardly adapted to the accounts of a large estate. The Director-General estimates the working stock, consisting of coal, iron, wood, beasts of burden, &c., at £93,373; the Controller deliberately erases the whole amount, with the remark that working material in daily consumption need not be valued at all. "If there is much at the end of one year, less need be bought the next; if there is little, more must be bought." A similar method is adopted with reference to actual produce in store; and to the ordinary commercial mind it is startling to learn that the produce of one year, if unsold, should not appear in that year's account, but should be left over to the next year, when realised. "A large administration like the Daira will always find itself at the end of the year with a stock of considerable value. These stocks balance each other, one year with another; but their existence does not affect the question as to whether the Daira has covered its expenses."

Mr. Money does not add whether he would treat the balance of cash in the hands of the administration with the same simplicity. It is fair to add that in a few cases an over-estimate is clearly proved, but this does not destroy the fact that from all that can be judged from the accounts by the light of Mr. Money's remarks, the native Director's estimate is far more nearly correct than that of the English Controller. An unhappy postscript gives three reasons for the non-insurance of certain machinery belonging to the Daira which was sent to the Mauritius for sale and lost in the wreck of the Samanoud. The reasons given are the following, and they are not conclusive:—1, because no company would take the risk; 2, because the vessel was so sound that it seemed a useless expense; 3, because the goods had no value in Egypt and were only valuable at the port of destination.

The *Times* publishes the following article on the situation:—

There is an element of comedy in the Egyptian *imbroglio*, although there is always a danger that the farce might very quickly become serious. If we could look upon what is passing as a series of purely Oriental manœuvres, we might watch it with amused curiosity as the entertainment of an Arabian Night; but we have come to be too closely interested in it to be able to indulge in this easy temper. English and French agents are always in the forefront, whatever passes; and the representatives of other nations, such as Germany and Italy, are never far behind. We have taken a leading part in recent Egyptian history without knowing exactly what we are going to do; and now that we have begun to intermeddle, we are not sure how far we are going on with it. We tell ourselves, and the Government are very emphatic in telling the country, that we will not be dragged into a mess, only we have an uneasy feeling that they are not now masters of their own fate and that they themselves know it. In this state of uncertainty on our part, and, as it would seem, on the part of the French Government also, it is a little refreshing to come across a man who knows his own mind in reference to Egypt. Tewfik Pasha, the new Khedive, is that man. He has told a Correspondent, as may be seen in another column, exactly what he thinks should be done. We got rid of his father, though in a very different fashion from what we had proposed to ourselves, because he insisted that the system of the European Ministers could not work, and because he peremptorily dismissed Nubar Pasha for having brought this policy upon Egypt. We now learn that Tewfik agrees altogether with his father. Ismail Pasha turned Nubar adrift and reconstituted a purely Egyptian Ministry, and the consequence was that there was an outcry in Paris and in London that the time had arrived when it was necessary to get rid of Ismail Pasha himself. A man who was audacious enough to say that Egypt could not sustain the burden of European Ministers might be emboldened, by impunity, to declare that Egypt could not pay the coupons of an European debt. So Ismail Pasha was got rid of, though he served us an evil turn in going. Instead of quietly resigning in favour of his son, he referred the whole business to Constantinople, and provoked from that quarter a firman decreeing his deposition. It was not pleasant for us to have to admit in any way this apparent assumption, or rather recovery, of authority by the Sultan, and there have been English Ambassadors at Constantinople who would have absolutely prohibited the issue of any firman of the kind that was put forth; but those days are past, and the Sultan Abdul Hamid may indulge in pretensions that would never have been allowed to his predecessors. We may, perhaps, rejoice that Ismail Pasha was in some fashion or other sent out of Egypt. But what have we in his stead? We have a son instead of a father, but the ideas of policy of the Egyptian ruler are the same. Tewfik Pasha has unbosomed himself with the utmost frankness. He says, as Ismail said, that there can be no longer any question of European Ministers. That is too gross a mistake to be repeated. European assistants may come—"as Secretaries or sub-Ministers, if you will"—but there must be no International Ministry. The re-employment of Nubar Pasha is also out of the question. He may come back if he likes, but he had better stop away; and when Nubar Pasha hears this declaration of the new Khedive he may probably be of the same opinion. The result is that Tewfik Pasha announces his intention to rule upon the identical principles which more than an announcement. We have been quoting the language of Tewfik Pasha in an interview accorded by him to a correspondent in Egypt ten days ago, and we know that he has since carried out the views he then expressed by appointing a purely Egyptian Ministry. On Monday he dismissed Cherif Pasha, and constructed a new Cabinet of natives of little experience or authority; and, by way of consolidating his power, he has assumed for himself the post of President of Council.

There could scarcely be a less satisfactory conclusion to the famous *coup d'état* of dismissing Ismail Pasha. M. Tricou has left Egypt, either in disgust at the new change or to seek fresh counsel in Paris. We can scarcely hope that he will speedily return. It was his arrival that was the signal for the deposition of the old Khedive. M. Tricoe came, and, clothing himself in full uniform, with a cocked hat upon his head, he served upon Ismail Pasha a notice to depart; and our own Consul was dragged with him to join in the service. But nothing is gained in changing the man if his ideas survive, and M. Tricou has now found that Tewfik Pasha is of the same mind and is bent on pursuing the same policy as his father. This seemed possible when a note was sent to Nubar Pasha warning him that he must not return to the Nile. It is now certain. We have Tewfik's words, and deeds more eloquent than words, re-affirming the Egyptian policy of Ismail. What is to be done? We cannot go on dismissing Khedive after Khedive, even if there was no question of that unlucky revival of the authority of the Porte. When the Western Powers determined that Ismail Pasha must retire, they nominated Tewfik as their favourite to succeed him; and it would be very difficult, if not impossible, for them now to declare that they misunderstood his character and intentions. We might even go further and fare worse. The training of Halim has not been favourable to the formation of a healthy character, and the younger brothers of Tewfik Pasha are not credited with any better qualities than his. We may conclude that the new Khedive must have a fair time of trial, and that we must see how he will get on without European Ministers, since he refuses to entertain the suggestion of their return. It is true that he says that if Europe insists he must give way, but in what fashion would he give way? "As a personal friend I will welcome the new Ministers; as Khedive I will assist them; but I protest against it as a political blunder, and I decline every responsibility for the consequences." The only thing to which he will willingly consent is an Egyptian Ministry with an efficient control; and his advice is to let the past go, with all its errors and failures, and to begin afresh. Apart from the necessity of establishing a working agreement with a Khedive who cannot be dismissed before he has been tried, it is well worth consideration whether the policy Tewfik Pasha propounds, and for which his father suffered, is not the best policy for Egypt at this conjuncture. The Egyptians may be guided, but they can scarcely be driven; and it is plain that the experience of the Wilson-Blignieres Ministry excited the strongest possible resentment among the Egyptians. It is probably true, as Tewfik Pasha told our correspondent, that all committed errors and all had great excuses; and we agree with the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it is idle, as well as mischievous, to enter upon the discussion of Egyptian affairs simply to throw blame on some selected offender. Yet it is not to be contested that the European Ministers, whether by their own fault or not, did not succeed; and Tewfik appears to be justified when he says that European residents as well as Egyptians hold that it would be diametrically opposed to the interests of Egypt for these Ministers to return. We must have patience; we must not expect an Oriental province to be instantaneously reformed; we must, above all things, turn deaf ears to the importunity of those greedy gamblers who would sacrifice everything to the payment of the next coupon. Faulty as native Egyptian administration is, it is more likely that Egypt will be regenerated by our assisting it along the road of improvement than by violently suppressing it in favour of a European administration. The latter is too inimical to the native feeling, and it is too costly. Scientifically it might be better, but it is impossible to govern a people upon scientific principles they are not yet educated to receive.

It is time that Egypt should have a period of rest, and it is apparent that this cannot be realized so long as Western Powers are continuing to disturb the country by an uncertain and variable policy of interference. If we are to intermeddle to any good purpose, we ought to have a clear agreement as to what we shall do, and this preliminary has never yet been secured, and is perhaps incapable of being secured. The difficulty of the situation is, of course, aggravated by the necessity of establishing a concurrence between Powers whose views must often differ; and this necessity is a spring of danger as well as of difficulty. The interference that has been hitherto attempted has been little effectual for good, if it has not produced mischief; and its origin is too obviously suspicious for it to be regarded with respect. Egypt was left alone until difficulties arose about meeting the claims of the holders of Egyptian securities. The oppression of the fellaheen has not been sensibly aggravated, except on special occasions, when severe pressure was applied to meet the claims of bondholders; and while we enforced the necessity of punctuality, and tacitly assented to the means employed for securing it, we never affected to remonstrate against previous harsh treatment. Improvident and wasteful administration went on under our eyes, and was promoted by European *employés* and adventurers. The apprehension of an act of bankruptcy, and this alone, roused the Western Powers to adopt measures of intervention that were hypocritically defended as being prompted by a pure zeal for good government. We can have no sympathy with an abuse of the influence of foreign Governments in the interest of private creditors; and it may be well if the opportunity is seized for taking a new departure, the leading principle of which shall be that of leaving Egypt to work out its own salvation.

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